NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27:

Persons about leaving the City during the Summ months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sta. opposite the City Hail. Price 50 ents a month, payable in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS - For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING the XXXVth number of The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the latest Foreign and Domestic News, the Final Hearing in Prof. Webster's case, the Council's Decision, &c. Congressional Proceedings, Marriages and Destihs, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early to-day to prevent disappointment. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, sixpence.

For Europe.

The Atlantic sails TO-DAY at 12 o'clock. Persons desiring to send their friends papers can be supplied with The Weekly Tribune of to-day. Price Sixpence.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The Senate was the scene of a most animated and piquant debate, growing out of Mr. Bradbury's amendment to the Omnibus bill, providing a Commission for the settlement of the Boundary between Texas and New-Mexico. Mr. SEWARD forcibly showed that this amendment amounted to a surrender of the essential thing in the bill, namely, the settlement of that Boundary. He then moved to amend further by authorizing the President to admit New-Mexico to the Union by proclamation, provided he should be satisfied that the proceedings of her recent Convention have been ratified by the people. Hereupon followed a scene between Mr. S. and Mr. Pratt of Md. for which we refer our readers to our report in another place. The amendment of Mr. S. was voted down, he alone voting in the affirmative .-The Senate then adjourned without action on the Bradbury amendment.

In the House, Mr. Johnson's Free Land bill was discussed but no vote arrived at .-We hope no one will fail to read this debate with attention.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH in favor of Compromise and Conciliation appears complete in our columns to-day, as it should have done yesterday, but one-half our revised Report of it, which should have reached us Thursday afternoon, was somehow miscarried, so that it did not reach us on Thursday at all, and of course could not be issued on Friday morning. We hardly regret the detention, however, since it has enabled us to present the Speech more carefully and thoroughly corrected, we venture to say, than it has been or will be given in any other journal. We respectfully invite a critical comparison of ours with any other version.

It is common to talk of this or that Speech as especially 'great,' and often as 'the greatest' ever made. We prefer another mode of expression. Mr. Clay has made speeches of a higher order than this-better calculated to endure-others have made much greater. But that any man could have made a speech better fitted to the time and the purpose we do not believe. It is the speech to strength the hearts of the friends of the Compromise, and to make its adversaries of all shades pause, reflect, and at least regret the necessity for their opposition. Many of the ideas advanced, the principles affirmed, are such as we do not concur in; we do not share Mr. Clay's sanguine belief that this Adjustment, or any other bill that could be passed, would put a final stop to agitation and convulsion so long as half our States cherish and the other half repudiate Slavery. The disease which impels these sectional eructations seems to us far deeper and more serious than Mr. Clay suspects. But that the passage of the Omnibus would avert the imminent peril of civil war and a struggle for disunion-that it would save the pride of the South, while it admits Free California and almost secures the New Territories against the irruption of Slavery-in short, that it is in truth a fair and equal compromise of the questions on which the North and the South are at issue-we cannot doubt. It is not all we want, but it is more than we are likely to get in any other way. It gives us all we could expect with five Senators and twentyfive Representatives from Free States openly. efficiently, determinedly hostile to any direct inhibition of Slavery in the Territories.

It is not Mr. Clay's fault that the North is not in a condition to demand and secure still more. He violates no instructions, defies no wish of his constituents, in opposing the Proviso of Freedom. And, in telling the South frankly net to expect the Extension of Slavery under the Compromise, if passed, he exposes himself to Southern obloquy and hostility, but he can bear them.

... The Compromise measure has been changed for the worse since Mr. Clay first presented its bases to the Senate and the Country; and now, should the Bradbury amendment be adopted and the Boundary between Texas and New-Mexico be left unsettled to abide the issue of contingencies, we shall have lost all interest in its success. We regard the settlement of that Boundary contained in the original bill as worth more than all the rest of it, whether regarded as a measure of Justice or a measure of Peace. But, whatever may be the issue of this long struggle, and however we may regard the bill as it shall finally be presented, we shall none the less gratefully appreciate Mr. Clay's efficient and untiring efforts, not for the North nor the South, but for peace, con-

ciliation, mutual regard and perpetual Union. He has evident'y and auxiously sought a settlement of the controversy now distracting the Country for the sake of settlement, and the harmony thence anticipated. And, whether he shall succeed in or fail of his object, the blessing of the peacemaker will crown his exertions.

The Wreck at Fire Island.

We saw yesterday a friend of Madame Ossoli who left Fire Island late Thursday afternoon. Up to time of his departure the remains of neither of the missing persons had been discovered; a few engravings and other papers had been obtained and this was all, although every exertion had been made by severa friends and relatives of the parties. Still hope is not yet abandoned, and will not be until the search has been complete in the portions of the wreck yet under water and not broken up There seems, however, reason to fear that some of the missing bodies may already have come ashore. been plundered of the valuables upon them and then buried in the gand in order to conceal every trace of the robbery. In that case there is hardly a chance of any thing being heard from them, although every endeavor will be employed by the revenue officers to recover whatever has been stolen. For this purpose Hugh Maxwell, Esq. Collector of this port, accompanied by several offi cers, repaired to the scene of the disaster yesterday,

We learn that the report that the mortar was vainly fired toward the wreck in order to carry a rope over it, is erroneous, it not having been discharged at all. Indeed there was only one suita ble shot at the place, and this was reserved as a last means of rendering aid, until aid was ineffec, tual. Had it been properly fired, it could scarcely have failed to reach the ship, the distance being very short. It is certain also that the fact of the wreck was known to the people on shore very ear ly on the fatal morning; some of the sailors of the ship testify that the first thing they saw on the shore after daylight, was wagons carrying off articles that had already been floated to the beach .-There is no doubt that a good haul was thus made by the pirates, before they gave any alarm. And when given, it was more than useless, owing to the miserably inefficient system, or rather no system existing for the life-boat. The nearest lifeboat is some five miles off, and no means were provided to convey it to the spot. Could it have been sent for soon after day light and got there by 9 o'clock, before the tide rose and the storm grew to its last destructive fury, every soul on board the vessel might have been saved. Our informant states that the people in the vicinity often exclaimed in his hearing that had they known that any such interest was taken in the lady on board as has since been manifested, the result would have been otherwise. They told him also that the conduct of the parties saved from the British ship Minerva which went ashore on their beach not very long since, was not calculated to produce ex treme exertions in behalf of the prosent sufferers. Then several men toiled all day in the life-boat, rescued men and their clothing, built fires for them to dry themselves, and did for them everything in their power without so much as being thanked

It is evident that the entire system on the Coast needs reforming. It will not be enough to hunt up the robbers in the present case in order to punish them, without instituting some arrangement by which it shall be for the interest of the rude popula. tion in such places to aid to the utmost the hapless atrangers flung by the storm upon their sands. It will not do to call ourselves a civilized people and leave life and property thus at the very entrance of our metropolis opposed to the fearful chances which we now see attend them. There must be adequate inducements held out to the dwellers on the Coast to save both from the elements, rather than to await the plunder that they may otherwise offer to their ignorant and unscrupulous greed There must be more life boats, every one provided with competent gangs of men. Why, we are told that there is but a single life boat on the whole thirty miles of Fire Island, and that without any regular crew or any recognized Commander! This is of a piece with the apperatus for sending out a line to a ship wrecked vessel-a mortar, but only one shot! The whole speaks a terrible condemna tion on somebody, on everybody, who could or should have seen to a matter so important. There has been gross reglect, and life, whose value cannot be made up, has been lost in consequence must not be so longer.

-We are sorry to learn that the prospect of recovering Powers' statue is small. The sea has not been quiet enough to go out to the wreck till yesterday, and we have not heard the result of the investigations made; but it is feared that the mar ble stowed between decks will prove to have fallen through upon the contents of the hold, where the statue was, and thus to have so covered the latter with a heavy mass as to render it inaccessible.

-The body of Madame Ossoli's child has been disinterred by her relatives, and will be removed to Massachusetts for final burial.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING, M. C. from the Essex, South, District, Massachusetts, died at home (Salem) yesterday of Dyscatery. Mr. King had served faithfully and acceptably in both branches o the State Legislature when in 1842 he was chosen to Congress, (House,) which he entered in Doc 1843, and has ever since held a seat there, having been reelected in 1848 for his fourth term. He was not a great but an amiable, conscientious, good man, faithful to his duty and his convictions.

-The Whigs have hard fortune this year. This is the second Massachusetts seat vacant. We trust an understanding will be had between the Whige and Free Soilers of these Districts and two good men chosen by them without delay. There is need of such.

The New York Freeman's Journal, which assumes to be an organ of Roman Catholic senti ment, thus appounces the late calamity off our Long

Island coast : "The too widely known Margaret Fuller, for-"The too widely known Margaret Fuller, formerly of The New York Tribune, was shipwrecked
and drowned off Fire Island, just as she was ap
proaching the American coast. She had with her
the manuscript of a book in which she sang the
praises of all the scoundrels who pillaged Rome
and vilified the Pope and all decent men. Her terrible end should be a warning to the miscreants of
whom she was an advocate."

-The author of the above infamous paragraph the leading enemy of Free Schools, and in fact of any form of Common Schools, on the express ground that they fail to teach Religion to the children! Yet we believe there never was, and we pray there never may be, a Common School in our State which did not teach its pupils, bowever unconsciously, Religion enough to make them regard such fiendish exhibitio: s with loathing abhorrence. Sweep away our Common Schools, and some children might grow up so ignorant as not to distinguish the spirit evinced in the above quotation from that of Him who was moved with com passion' for the multitudes who erred and suffered. during His earthly mission. Blessed be Common

MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE.-The Fron. tier Guardian denies that the Mormons are about to build a temple at Salt Lake and adorn the same oxtravagantly with gold.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Priday, July 26. Senstor Nores is sick, and bad to have a Doctor. His vote thus lost is regretted. It is thought that Mr. BRADBURY's amendment will pass. The driver and stockholders of the Omnibus are de cidedly buoyant.

The Intelligencer speaks in a friendly tone of Bradbury's amendment. They are crowding as if conscious that a crisis is at hand to day. The inerest is most intense.

Ewing and the Compromise-Gen Lopez. Washington, Priday, July 25 It is now currently reported that Mr. Ewing,

the newly appointed Senator from Ohio, will op pose the Compromise bill. . General Lopez is here. He arrived here last

Death of Hon. Daniel P. King, &c.

The Hon. Daniel P. King, Member of Congress from District No. 2, died yesterday of dysentery, contracted at Washington. Reasonable expectstions of his recovery were entertained until Wed needay last. The funeral, which was private, took place this afternoon at Danvers.

Samuel A. Walley, Senr. one of the most noted inhabitants of Roxbury, died at Burlington yester-

Death of Chapman Coleman,

Louisville, Friday, July 28. Chapman Coleman, the son in-law of Hon. Mr. Crittenden, died here on Sunday last, much regret-

The Late President, &c. New Orleans, Wednesday July 14.

The Council request the Governor of the State appoint 100 cicizens of the State to escort Gen. Taylor's remains home, the State paying the whole expenses of removal and burial.

A fire occurred in the Third Municipality on the 18th inst; it consumed Taylor's shoe shop and five other houses.

Mexican Items, &c.

New Oalkans, Monday, July 22. British steamer "Fay" arrived at Mobile on the th, with Vera Cruz dates of the 17th inst. The Cholers is still raging in Mexico. The new

e nnimportant. The Brownsville papers of the 17th contain accounts of the execution of the notorious Bill Hassy, under Lynch Law, for murdering Capt. Bremss; also, similar executions of Mexicans for murders. The Indians continue troublesome near Browns lle, but are not numerous.

Later from Havana-The Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 25. The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana

Forty-two prisoners had been released and put board the Congress frigate. One had been pardoned.

The crews of the Georgians and Sarah Loud are still under investigation.

Opening of Louisville and New Orleans Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, July 26, 1850.
The O'Reilly Line between Louisville and New Orleans is now working successfully. The great Line is nearly 1,100 miles long, including the branch between Tuscumbia and Memphis. ower end suffered badly from the crevasses of the Mississippi, and the Kentucky end was almost ruined by the proseedings against Mr. O'Reily for alledged contempt of Court—but all has been rebuilt and repaired by Mr. O'Reilly after long and arduous efforts.

Suspicious Death of a Lady.

ALBANY, Friday, July 26.
A young lady named Thornton, said to be highly respectably connected, was found dead in the Delavan House this afternoon. She arrived here last Wednesday. To day, her bedroom door re maining locked beyond the usual time, it was broken open and she was found dead, having died, it is supposed, from an overdose of chloroform. She is a native of Mississippi, and in her passession were found letters to ex-Senster Atherton, Gen. Pierce and others of New-Hampshire.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Haltrax, July 26, 1850.
The "Hibernia" arrived from Boston at two and sailed at four o'clock. Wind fresh from the

Fatal Accident.
BICHMOND, Va Frida', July 26.
A little daughter of Mr. Bell, merchant, in this city, was accidentally shot by a negro waiter yesterday afternoon, and died in a few bours afterward

Fire in Mobile.

Monnes, Sunday, July 21.

An extensive hotel, called the Waverly House, in this place, was destroyed by fire yesterday

The sloop-of-war Germantown arrived at Pensacole, from Havana, on the 16th inst.

The Execution of Pearson

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Boston, Friday, July 26.

About one hundred persons witnessed the exe. cution of Pearson this morning. A large crowd was collected about the jail, some of whom clambered on the roof of the adjoining house and disturb ed the last funeral exercises by their demoniacal shouts. Two well dressed young ladies before the prisoner left his cell, entered the jail yard, ascend-ed the gallows, and inspected with looks of carios-ity the implements of execution. Several other females were admitted to the jail yard to witness the execution. Upon the scaffold Paurana read his Bible with great apparent devotion, and when the cap was drawn over his face he appeared to be engaged in prayer. He ascended the steps of the gallows with a firm step, and as he walked upon the drop gave a last look at the sun and the scenes around him.

His body was taken to his native place, Wil-mington the scene of the murder, for burial. He lost all hope of a reprieve after he heard the result in the case of Webster.

Execution of Pearson.

Boston, Friday, July 26.
PEARSON was hung at half past 10 o'clock this morning, fully prepared and making a full confession of his guilt. He died almost without a struggle. In his speech upon the gallows he adjured those who heard him to seek their own salvation. The following was Pearson's speech on the gal-

lows:

"I should like to say a few words—be prepared to die my friends; seek salvation. This is the happiest death of any, if only prepared to die. I hope and trust in God, and that I am going to be with him in Heaven. I recommend you all to the Holy Word of God, and pray that we may all meet in Heaven.

The following is his own confession:

The following is his own contession:

I wish to unburden my soul and free my conscience of whatever I ought with all my heart, and under the eye of my Maker who will judge me soon. I declare as follows—truly of the death of my wife Martha B. Pearson, and of my two twin children Sarah and Lydia. I coofess that I myself alone took their lives on the morning of the 11th April, 1842, between the hours of two and four o'clock—this is the time as nearly as I and four o'clock—this is the time as nearly as I can recollect, and these are the principal circumstances. On 10th April I drank ale to excess; I went to my brother Heary's in Broomfield at took an umbrells, kissed my daughter Melissa, told her I was going to Providence and then parted. I was going to Providence and then parted. I went down Tremont at and Temple-place to a Club house and got a pack of cards, then I struck over to the Providence dépôt and then left. I went to Boyleston-at and obtained the shoe and knife at a shoemaker's; then obtained a hat of Landman, at an apothecary's; then I went to Merry man-at and got a bottle of gin; I then went to the Lowell dépôt and left in the cars for Wilmington; I think about 6 o'clock; when arriving at Wilmington, I asked when the cars left for Bos-

ton in the morning; some one answered and handed me a Pathfinder; I then left for my house, where my wife and 2 children were living; I went over through the words, and stapified with liquor got lest. It was a kind Providence to hold me back, not knowing where I was When I got through I looked round for some time and saw my barn. I saw a light in my house; I rapped at the window; Martha come and said, "Who's there!" "Dan iel," I answered. She came to the door and let me in; I sat down and she got me a cup of tea; I took supper; shortly after she retried; I sat up me in; I sat down and she got me a cup of tea; I took supper; shortly after she retired; I sat up a little while by the stove and then went to bed with my wife; I got up, went out and returned spain to bed between 2 and 4 o'clock; I did the fatal deed after the first thrust which I think did not wound her; Martha got the knife away from me, I know not how and held it by the handle; it was hard to get it spain, and in the dark I saized the blade in my hards and wrenching sailt the the blade in my hands and wrenching split the handle and got the blade from her; if the handle had not been broken the deed might not have been done, on doing this I cut my hands hadly. I then overreme her and in the struggle she cried out, "Oh! Daniel, Daviel, don't morder me-marder!" murder!" I pierced her in the neck; she then got on the floor frem the bed; she cried, "Oh my God!" fell on the floor and died. I do not know how the pillow came under her; Sarah slept on the bed with my wife, she a woke and cried; I pierced her also in the teck and she died; Lydia pierced her also in the neck and she died; Lydia awake and crawled on the bed, saying something and laughing, I think: I put my hand on her head and pierced her in the neck; after this 'amentable deed was finished I said, "How could I have done it." Now I acknowledge, as I have often and repeatedly, that Martha gave me no cause neither in any manner or any time to do this deed. I was not jealous of my wife; all her children, without doubt, were mine; she was a good fellow and deserved well of me; I cannot tell why I did the deed, except that I was led away before leaving the house; I kindled a light to dress; I left my deed, except that I was led away before leaving the house; I kindled a light to dress; I left my wife on the floor, having placed the knife in her hand; the children on the bed, the laudanum by her on the table with the cards and notes, one of which I signed, intending to make the impression that Marths, after destroying the children, had committed suicide. Upon going out the back door, I crossed the woods to a brook and there washed my person of my wife and children's blood. I then changed my shirt, which was torn in the struggle and bloody. The blood on my clean shirt sleeve was my own blood. After willing myself with the shirt which I took off. I rolled it up, carried it to Boston, and sunk it in the water just below the Providence dépôt.

XXXIst CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26. Mr. HALE presented a petition of sundry sailors who served in the Gulf or on the Pacific during the war with Mexico, asking three months extra pay and bounty lands. Referred to Navy Committee.

Mr. Dayros desired in this connection to call the attention of the Committee to the propriety of some indication by Congress of its appreciation of the gallant services rendered by naval officers on land during the Mexican war. Commodore Stockton, it would be remembered, performed land service, and in connection with Kearney fought an important battle. The Kearney fought an important battle. There were many others of those naval officers who rendered most important services under the circumstances, and although Military Officers had been brevoted and received swords and medals, the Officers of the Navy had received no notice of their services. He hoped the Committee would consider the pro-

priety of some measure giving these gallant men some token of the approbation of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, Mr. King was ex-cused from further service on the Committee of Foreign Relations, and Measure. Hunter, Phelps and were appointed to fill vacancies in said

After the consideration of the morning business, the Omnibus was again taken up. The question pending being upon Mr. RUSK's motion to amend Mr. Bradbury's amendment, so as to provide that in the action of the Commissioners to settle the boundary of Texas that State shall be entitled to all the rights of Territory east of the Rio Grands, which she possessed at the time of forming the Treaty of Gaudelupe Hidalgo, or at any time

Treaty of Gaudelupe Hidalgo, or at any time since its ratification.

Mr DAYTON opposed the amendment.

The Senator from Texas was unwilling to risk the rights of his State upon the Treaty, or to adopt a phraseology which shall not secure them their rights as they now are. After the ratification of the Treaty of Hidalgo, President Polk issued certain orders recognizing by inference the jurisdiction of Texas in New Mexico. The object now of Mr. Rusk in inserting the clause relating to rights of Texas since the Treaty, was simply to secure to her inferential rights under those orders of Mr. Polk. She was not willing to abide by the Treaty. Mr. PRATT said the amendment only proposed that if Texas had acquired any legal rights since the Treaty, she had retained them during the action of the Commission.

ion of the Commission.

Mr. Husk, in the course of some few remarks, referred to Texas as the weaker party, and as requiring of the United States a bond to keep the peace toward her during the pendency of the com-

mission

Mr. Hate expressed his surprise at the advocary of this amendment by gentlemen who, a few days since, opposed and voted down an amendment offered by him, which provided that the rights, not only of Texas, but of the United States also, should

only of Texas, but of the United States also, should remain in sheyance until the Commission should have completed its labor.

Mr. Dayron suggested that if the amendment could be modified so as to include the rights of the United States, it would be unobjectionable. The Senator from Texas had iterated and reiterated that the title of Texas was indisputable, and that the United States were making an assault upon Texas, the weaker party. These assertions proved nothing; on the contrary, they amounted to an entire begging of the question. Who was now in possession of Santa Fe? The United States. Who the desert to enforce her jurisdiction where sh the desert to enterce her jurisdiction where sine had never hitherto extended it and never attempted to extend it until recently? Texas! and yet the Senator accused the United States of assailing Texas. He argued with Rusk that the proposed Commission was a simple armistice, and he felt fully as certain that when the armistice should be at an end, both parties being refreshed, would come up here and renew the contest with as much ome up here and renew the contest with as much spirit as ever. It was only a delay and the friends of the Compromise in adopting it abandoned all their processions of settling the question which

ad been deemed of so much importance
Mr. Rusk briefly replied that Texas was in as good condition as she ever would be in the contest. The United States during the armistice might receive additions to, her strength. He only desired to place the matter in such a position that the claim of Texas should preserve to itself its relative strength.

Mr. Seward said that although this was an armistice, it was to be understood that the com-missioners to be appointed under it would make not a corrupt, but a true, fair and just award. As suming that to be the character of the commis suming that to be the character of the commis-sione s, what was to be the effect of this propose smendement? It was to leave an implication that
Texas has in some way acquired some rights subsequent to the Treaty of Hidalgo. It would be the
duty of the commissioners to inquire what those inferred rights were, and if they failed to ascertain ferred rights were, and if they failed to ascertain any such rights anywhere else, they must perhaps arrive at the conclusion that they are those claimed by Texas. For himself he must say he believed that no action since the ratification of the treaty could affect the rights of either party in the least degree, but if Texas had acquired any right by any action of her own, New-Mexico by her action had also acquired rights, and if Texas had acquired any rights at El Paso by holding an election there, then New-Mexico had also acquired rights there by her action in calling a Convention. He had no obthen New Mexico had also acquired rights there by her action in calling a Convention. He had no objection to a fair commission, and was opposed to the amendment not for what it contained but for what it did not contain. The people of the United States would submit to any disposition of the Texas question which Congress might make. Texas was the only party who refused submission. The proposition for settlement of the boundary dispute proposition for settlement of the boundary dispute in the bill had been opposed—first, because it was improperly connected with other and incongruous measures; and second, because the proposition of measures; and second, because the proposition of the Committee of Tuirteen was improper in itself. The last objection appeared to have been well taken and the proposition had been abandoned.

Mr. Bradburk suggested that Mr. Rusk should modify his amendment so as simply to read that reither the rights of the United States or Texas shall in the mean time be affected.

Mr. Rusk declibed. The question being then taken on Mr. Rusk's amendment it was rejected—Vessil Nave 35.

Year 13, Nays 35.

Mr. CLAY moved to amend the amendment by sedding a provise that the rights of the United States and Texas shall remain unimpaired in their

full extent, if the Commissioners shall fail to pro-

vice a lipe satisfactory to both parties.

In the course of debate upon this amendment,
M. BUTLER said the object of the proposition for a
Commission would be to secure a portion of Territory from Texas to erect into a free State, a refuge
for fugitive slaves upon the western borders of the
United States.

Messay Foody and Clay decide any such

Messrs Foots and CLAY denied any such pur-pose, and Mr. CLAY subsequently withdrew his

Mr. SEWARD moved to amend Mr. BRADBURY's Mr. Saward moved to among the provision among the effect by substituting a provision for the admission of New Mexico as a State, by proclamation of the President, providing he shall be satisfied that the Constitution formed by her has been ratified by the people. He he satisfied that the Constitution formed by her Convention has been ratified by the people. He supported his amendment in a few observations contending that New Mexico was entitled to admission under the treaty of Guadalupe, and that the proposition of the Senstor from Maine, if adopted, would put off until the close of the labors of the Complexion the question of her admission.

adopted, would put off until the close of the labors of the Commission the question of her admission. He considered and answered the objections urged to her admission, and argued the propriety and expediency of such measure.

Mr PRATT said so extraordinary a proposition could have emanated from no other source than that which had given it utterance, and he was certain that upon the Yeas and Nays he would be found alone, for no other Senator had had the hardined to aroun his attentionation of the Constituto avow his utter disregard of the Constitu-In the course of subsequent remarks he referred to Mr. Seward as having declared there was a higher law overruling the Constitution, and which he would obey, even though in violation of is oach to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. Szwand—I deny ever having, here of elsewhere, expressed such a sentiment as that imputed

to me by the Senator from Maryland. Mr. PRATT, much excited, insisted that what he said was true, and called on every Senator in the Chamber to say whether Mr. Seward had not declared the existence of a higher law.

Mr. Seward—I do not deny that.
Mr. Pratt, after some excited remarks in de
nurciation of Seward's position, said his amoudment was a violation of the Constitution, because

ment was a violation of the Constitution, because it proposed the admission of a State without the ascertsioment of the fact of the republicanism of her Constitution. If adopted the President might be directed to proclaim the admission of a State with a monarchical Constitution.

Mr. Darrow requested Mr. Seward to withdraw his amendment. To this Mr. Clar objected.

Mr. Saward had no desire to withdraw his amendment. He was never more ready in his life to stand by any proposition than he was to stand by this, and he would do so though he stood alone. He had no intention af replying to Mr. Pratt's personal remarks. There was no man in existence of sonal remarks. There was no man in existence of so much importance as to justify the expenditure of even five minutes of the public time in personal defense. If the Senator proposed to expel him, as he had suggested, he was ready to meet even that He would make no other new defense, than the presentation of the speeches condemned. In answer to the only objection made to his amendment, he produced a copy of the Constitution of New-Mexico, sent to him by a member of the Convention, from which he read to show that it was Re-

publican in form.

Mr. Dayron objected to the amendment that it proposes to put still another measure in this Omnibus bill, and because even if adopted, the friends

bus bill, and because, even if adopted, the friends of New Mexico would be compelled to vote against her admission, in voting against the entire hill.

Mr. Halls said if the proposition was to be made to expel the Senator from New York because of his belief in a higher liaw he must plead guilty to the same, and he asked if there was any one in the Senator a Supreme Divine authority.

Mr. PRATT said the Senator had argued upon a life.

Mr. PRATT said the Seattor and argued upon a different state of facts altogether than the true one. He had said nothing against the Divine Authority. On the contrary, he had more reverence and respect than the Benator from New Hampshire for the Being whose name had been so often desecrated on this floor by the Benator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. HALE called Mr. Pratt to order, for charging him with having desecrated the name of the Almighty.
Mr PRATT disavowed having used such an ex

The CHAIR said he did not understand the ex-

Mr. PRATT, in concluding his remarks, said if he ever made the motion to expel the Senator from New-York he would most cheerfully include the Senator from New-Hampshire also. After further debate Mr. Seward's amendment was rejected-Yeas 1, Nays 42. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

Mr. Harris of Ill. offered a resolution, which
was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treaury to turnish the House with all the amounts exsended. pended by Government for Public Buildings, Grounds, Statuary, Streets, Bridges, Canal and Miscellaneous objects, in this District, since the

Session commenced.

The bill reported yesterday to give every man or weman, the head of a family, a quarter of a section of land free of cost, was taken up.

Mr. Brown of Mus. briefly explained an amendment which he intended to offer, not giving absorbed to the control of the

ment which he intended to doer, not giving a solute title to the lands but continuing in force the preemption laws now in force and extending them to all the territory of the United States. His design was to secure the land as homes in perpetuity, to make better men, encourage industry and add to the aggregate wealth of the country.

Mr. Stanton of Tenn. said it was evident that

Mr. Stanton of Tenn. said it was evident that the House was not now prepared to act on the bill and it was referred to the Committee of the Wnole.

Mr. Mosse moved to reconsider the vote. He characterized the scheme proposed as a monstrous system of corruption, for the purpose of making votes to support the Government. The giving away the public land will do for a little while, as long as the acres last. When these become exhausted people will want to run their hands into the Treavery and take, instead of 160 acres of land, that sury and take, instead of 160 acres of land, that many dollars. It was a humbugging monstrous scheme of corruption and open violation of the Constitution and laws. He was in favor of reducing and graduating the price of lands, to enable worthy men to obtain homes. He repeated that the scheme was to take money out of the Treasury and give it onen without any consideration whatever. He was to take money out on the Freastry and give it to men without any consideration whatever. He was unwilling to take away the proper incentives to locate, and to give the lands to low bred vagabonds to be found in the purileus of cities, to force them to take land whether they will or not. He Mr. Hussand, who said that the gentleman, he

would bet, could scuffle for votes as well as any other. A good Government was the only way to get votes. He proposed, if the bill could be put in get votes. He proposed, if the bill could be put in a situation to enable him to discuss the public land system, to show how this bill, instead of encouraging Fourierism, will go to put it down, because it will enlarge the number of resholders. The best mode of raising revenue was to have the pub-lic lands tilled, that the products might be exchanged for dutiable goods.

Mr. Fowler rose to speak, but Mr. Morse did

Mr. Fowler rose to speak, out Mr. Morse due not yield. If he could strangle the injugitous monster now he would do so, and expressed the hope that the bill would be laid on the table.

Mr. Brown, of Miss. requested Mr. Morse to suspend till be could ask a word of explanation.

Mr. Morse did so.

Mr. Brown understood the gentleman to assail

Mr. Brown understood the gentleman to assail this measure as unconstitutional. He would ask the gentleman whether this Government did not give to Louisina 400,000 acres of land, and whether these grants to her were unconstitutional and unjust? You can give lands to covereign States, and pamper the rich to make the lordly more lordly; you can give lands to Corporations; you can give to everything and everybody, except the brave hearted so dier who fights the battles of the country. This class is denounced by the gentleman as low bred vagabonds, and as unworthy of his protection. He was a friend to the gentleman and to the toiling millions, and he should like to hear the gentleman before his constituents holds more humble language than he does here. He more humble language than he does here. He could not tell them "you are a loading low bred set of fellows," but would talk to them in different terms while electioneering. The gentleman may demagogue at home, but here his language is different. He (Brown) was for shielding the poor man from the hard hearted oppressor. If a man be

worthless, is that a reason why we should not care for his semily. Give to the drunkard's wife a home and she will adorn it. She will teach her children to love the soil. If you want to make good citizens of those "lossing vagabonds," protect, and not denounce them as despised and degraded. He thanked the gentle man from Louisiana, not for his speech, but for his contract is visible who floor.

but for his courtesy in yielding the floor.

Mr. Morsz claimed the floor.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. about the same time moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Much confusion, amid which Mr. McMuller was

recognised. He desired to say that the gentleman from Louisiana was not justifiable in his redictions on the Committee of Agriculture, who reported the Bill, as corrupting and degrading. If gentlemen had waited until the Committee had explained the hill, he would not have arraigned them as demagages. If this was demagagism, the Committee who reported the bill were demagaged. He submitted to the House, and the Country is start of the gentleman's speech to which were a fair of the submitted to the House, and the Country is start of the gentleman's speech to which we have the gentleman's speech to whic mittee who reported the bill were demanges. He submitted to the House, and the County was, after the gentleman's speech, to which the belonged the character of demangemes. He than ed Mr. Brown for having obtained the floor and applying to Mr. Morae. He should like to hear the gentlemen from Louisiana go into his district and speak as he had this morning against those who were not bern, as he was, with a silver soon is their mouth. (Laugher and voices: a bit him again!") He would ask whether Louisiana da not receive her portion of the distribution of the proceeds of the asles of the Public Louis.—Virginia, which he (McMullen) represented soorned that proffered bribe, and will never take it. The substitute of Mr. Brown to the bill would have the direct effect of protecting the poor against the land jobbers and pirates. He dared say there was this character of people in Louisians, who had become rich by pouncing on settlers and robbing them of their homes by prosecuting old Spanish claims. Where is the evidence of the corruption charged by the gentleman? Is it more to now than the distribution of the sales of the Public Lands?

Mr. BAYLY moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. McMullen asked whether this was coarteous to bim. He had merely given way to his colleague for explanation. [Laughter.]

The Speakers said as the moraing hour had expired, Mr. Bayly had a right to interrupt his colleague and to make the motion.

Mr. Mosse wanted an opportunity to reply.

Speakers—The remarks are out of order.

Mr. Bayly—I thought it my duty to make the

SPEARER—The remarks are out of order.

Mr. Bayer—I thought it my duty to make the motion. If the House thinks the gentieman from Louisiana has a right to proceed they can you down the motion.

down the motion.

Mr. Daniel asked whether a motion to take up
the present calcudar would not take priority!

The SPEAKER said that the only motion in order

The SPEAKER said that the only motion in order was that of the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken and the House refused to consider the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. McMULLEN made some remarks, when Mr. Evans of Md. obtained the floor, but gave a portion of time to Morse, who said it was very erident, from the flattering which had been witnessed, that the few mustard seeds which in had thrown out at random had affected gentlemen not far from him. (Laughter.) Not the vindictive but the warm manner in which he had been as sailed by those with whom he had been on friendly but the warm manner in which he had been assailed by those with whom he had been on friendly terms, shows that their shins are not as thick as that of the rhinoceros (Laughter.) If the gentleman from Mississippi comes into the IVth Congressional District of Louisiana, he will find that Hen. Isanc E. Moree talks to the people there as he does here. If you go on with all those outrages under the plea of protecting the people you will have them coming here asking you to plant corn for them. (Laughter) He admitted that he voted for the bill giving certain awamp lands to Louisiana, for the reason that that State had reclaimed millions of these for the Government, thus bringing money into the Treasury, and it was nothing but just that she should be reimbursed, although the lands without drainage are worthless. He said that he had here and at home maintaired an independent position, and after remarks in reply he remarked, when he alluded to vagabonds he meant those who were to and after remarks in reply he remarked, when he alluded to vagabonds he meant those who were too lezy to work. No man has a right to ask the Government to give him a home nor daily bread, and he could see no difference between taking the property of the Government in the form of lands and the proceeds of the lands and giving it to A or B because they happened to be unfortunate.

Mr. Evars of Md. is entitled to the floor when the bill is sgain taken up. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and on the Military Academy bill.

The debate was continued to-day as well as yesterday on the sularies of Professors of French and Drawing. The Committee rose and the House concurred in the amendment allowing \$1,500 per annum to the Professors of French and Drawing and their quarters and fuel instead of the sum now received. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

BUSINESS MOTIOES.

FF BARNUM'S MUSEUM is about to with raw "To Diunkard," after its successful run of fifty representation it is played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this overing a 73 o'clock, on that account and for the last time. Go and see it now by all means.

Don't forget if you want really good Boots or Show to go to WTAKIN's, 114 Fulton-st. There you can find a first-rate assortment, all made on the premises—none of the common Essiern trash, but such articles as are calculated to bring customers back again. Prices as low as any other establishment in the city.

How are You off for Soap!-This vulgarism has pen ed away into merited oblivion, and the universal inqui-now is among bousewifes, "Have you tried Bassiry" Scap Powder?" That it accomplishes all it professes to be in cheerfully acknowledged by those who have used it and its cheapness and efficacy is giving it a world-wide repub-tion. A single package, soid for 12; cents, will make twelve quarts of pure, white soft soap, equal to about one cent a quart, or the same quantity can be used for wasting clothes many weeks. Nothing can be cheaper, nothing can be better, and no one should neglect giving it a for and ma-biased trial. For sale by Eanin & Co. 66 and 70 Washing-

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL -TWANG FI, First Minister to the Brother of the Sun, has arrived from the Celestial Empire with an order for E. A. BROOKS, 150 Fulton-at to forward with an order for E. A. BROOKS, 150 Failton-st. to for wash
immediately to Pekin 2,000 pairs of his celebrated Congress
Gaiters for the Rose-of-the-Sun and the long-tailed Gauss
the Court. Verily our friend B will be happy to give to
his friends and the public any information concerning his
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of which he flatters himself he
has the largest, test and cheapest stock in the city.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—DATERTORY

& GARDNER, 47 Broadway, would invite the especial allestion of purchasers to their stock of Clothing, which is see tively new and particularly adapted to the Western Southern trade. They would confidently assert that tyle as well as the superior manner in which the garran made cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the trade. FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, In

private family, without board; also, a furnished bedrous alone. The house is lept scrupulously clean, quiet sol rettring; the location one of the best in the city—366 Brookway. The 'terms very moderate. A bath-room, with shower, hot and cold water baths, and water closet for the use of rooms. References exchanged.

COME PACTORY - Shell, open chain patterns, \$6 - The ladies are invited to examine the new styles, which is very large and varied. Just received per steamer, a company assortment of Freech Combs, very superior and became patterns. Combs at wholesale, by Jy 27 61*

Z. M. QUIMBY, 3031 Broadway.

COOLNESS, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY .- A combination of qualities all preserved by Cantagall's Linen Gailors— His charge for these very seasonable articles is but 12s per pair, and every female should give them a trial. Cantrel's store is at 336 Bowery.

The Dressing Cases complete and ready for use, each at-ticle contained therein being of the year heat quality. Per-

ticle contained therein being of the very best quality. Per-sons traveling will find this an article combining degaces, convenience and utility. Tollet articles of every descripconvenience and utility. Totlet articles of every deach tion at \$63; Broadway. [jy27 6:*] Z. M. QUIMST.

WANTED—A man thoroughly acquainted with Modeling in Wax, and the art of Chasing. Good wages will be peld to such for one year. Apply at 34t Broadway, on Monday, 29th inst. between the hours of 9 and 10 clock. Jy27 2nd THEM \$5 SUITS AT ODD FELLOWS HALL, COR. CANTER

AND GRAND STS. They consist of cloth coat, cassimers pants and fancy vest. Also, a variety of elegant Summer clothing, \$2 to \$8 a suit. 136 Nassau at.

The excursion of the Joseph Belknap to morrow will be the most delightful of the day. This boat leaves Chambers at at 7; A M. for Newburgh and intermediate FINE SPORT.—Over 4,000 sea base and porgies were brought up from the Fishing Banks by the passenge sea board the Buffalo yesterday. This bost runs every day except Saurday.

CLINTON HOTEL,
HEAD OF BEERMAN'ST, OPPOSITE THE PARE.
The above well known establishmore, has recently been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, as an expense of several thousand dollars. The proprietors are confident they can give centre satisfaction to those a the traveling public that will favor them with a call.

Jy25 StiaDliW*
C. & W. LELAND.

ADVERTISING.—The places and papers best adapted for the furtherance of various business purmits, may be lected at the Agency of V. B. Patanan, who is daily receiving advertisements for insertion in the best journals of the country for and neer, for which he is specially deposed to receive business. Those who are prepared to supply the rands of the country, are reminded of the complete operating which this Agency presents for making the fact is now to the people of the country in their own prepared.